

# 國立暨南國際大學九十二學年度轉學生入學考試試題

第 2 節微積分通用：(土木系二 321 )

(本試題共 1 頁，第 1 頁)

考生注意：1. 依次序作答，只要標明題號，不必抄題。  
2. 答案必須寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分，並限以藍黑色筆作答。  
3. 試題隨卷繳回。(餘詳詳閱試場規則)

1. Evaluate the limits: (3 pts for each question, total 15 pts)

(a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{|x|}$       (b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} \right)$       (c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x \cot x)$       (d)  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2}$

(e)  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \langle e^{2t} + 5, t^2 + 2t - 4, \frac{1}{t} \rangle$

2. Find the first derivative of  $y$  or  $\vec{y}$ : (3 pts for each question, total 15 pts)

(a)  $y = \sin\left(\frac{2x}{x+1}\right)$       (b)  $y = \frac{x^2 - 2}{x^2 + 1}$       (c)  $y = \int_2^{x^2} \cos t dt$       (d)  $\sin(xy) + x^2 = x - y$

(e)  $\vec{y}(t) = \left\langle \frac{t-3}{t+1}, te^{2t}, t^3 \right\rangle$

3. Evaluate the Integrations: (4 pts for each question, total 20 pts)

(a)  $\int_0^2 \frac{4x}{x^2+1} dx$       (b)  $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 4x \sec x^2 \tan x^2 dx$       (c)  $\int \cos x \ln(\sin x) dx$       (d)  $\int \frac{3x+8}{x^3+5x^2+6x} dx$

(e)  $\int_0^2 \left\langle \frac{4}{t+1}, e^{t-2}, te^t \right\rangle dt$

4. Compute the linear approximation of the function at the given point: (5 pts for each question, total 10 pts)

(a)  $f(x) = \sin x$  at  $x = 0$   
(b)  $f(x, y) = \sin x \cos y$  at  $(0, \pi)$

5. Find the velocity and acceleration vectors for the position vector  $\vec{r}(t) = \langle 4 \cos 2t, 4 \sin 2t, 4t \rangle$  at  $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

(10 pts)

6. Prove that the Taylor expansion of  $\sin x$  at  $x=0$  is  $\sin x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} x^{2k+1}$  and use it to approximate  $\int_1^2 \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$  with first 3 terms (i.e.,  $n=3$ ). (15 pts)

7. (a) Use Jacobian between Cartesian coordinates and polar coordinates to derive the evaluation formula for polar coordinates:  $\iint_R f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_S f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta$ . (5 pts)

(b) Evaluate  $\int_0^2 \int_{\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} 2x dy dx$  by converting to polar coordinates using the formula of (a). (10 pts)